



Summary

Main Features

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

April 2010
July 2010
October 2010

Release Date

1 April 2010
2 July 2010
8 October 2010

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 17 December 2009. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The key measures table now includes the aggregate monthly hours worked trend estimate.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available free of charge on the ABS website at <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email labour.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Labour statistics news

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Themes - People - Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from supplementary surveys on labour-related topics recently released comprise: **Education and Work, Australia, May 2009** ([cat. no. 6227.0](#)); and **Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2009** ([cat. no. 6222.0](#)).

MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The Multi Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) provides annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics, including a number of labour-related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. Data on two labour-related topics were collected in 2008-09, with results published in December 2009: **Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia** ([cat. no. 6239.0](#)) and **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia** ([cat. no. 6238.0](#)).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2009 SAMPLE REINSTATEMENT

On 13 May 2009, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample, offsetting the July 2008 reduction. The December 2009 estimates in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) will be the first produced under the fully re-instated sample. Details of the sample re-instatement are provided in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (Third edition)** (cat. no. 6269.0) which was released on 1 October 2009. The information paper provides details on the expected sample size and new sampling fractions, as well as details on the impact on estimates, LFS products and associated surveys.

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY CURF

On 28 January 2010 the ABS will be releasing a confidentialised unit record file (CURF) containing microdata from the LFS and the Forms of Employment Survey. **Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia, November 2008** (cat. no. 6202.0.30.007) will contain detailed information on the labour force, independent contractors, other business operators and employees, as well as information on people who had found their job through a labour hire firm or employment agency.

To apply to use the CURF, go to the CURF Microdata Entry Page on the ABS web site home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>: click on Services, then CURF Microdata.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STANDARD PRODUCTS AND DATA ITEM GUIDE

The ABS released the reference publication **Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide** (cat. no. 6103.0) on 4 December 2009. This is a reference for all users of LFS statistics on the range of standard products available, including time series spreadsheets and data cubes, and the data items available from these products. The guide will be continually revised and updated as changes occur to standard products over time.

The guide is divided into three sections:

- LFS standard product data: Information on all data contained in LFS standard products, including an explanation of each data item
- Detailed information on LFS standard products: includes specifications of each data item within each spreadsheet and data cube
- LFS data item list: including the location of each data item in LFS standard products.

REVISION TO POPULATION BENCHMARKS

In March 2009 the ABS released the September 2008 issue of **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0), which included a description of revisions to Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimates. The revisions of NOM estimates would normally have contributed to population benchmarks underpinning estimates in the April 2009 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0).

However, due to the size of the revisions, updating the population benchmarks using the existing methodology would have introduced a large amount of statistical noise into the timeseries. The ABS has decided to redevelop its methodology to improve the consistency of the timeseries.

The ABS will revise Labour Force Survey population benchmarks from November 2007 in mid 2010. These will use population estimates to be published in the September 2009 issue of **Australian Demographic Statistics** (cat. no. 3101.0), to be released in March 2010. The revisions will affect estimates such as the number of persons employed and unemployed, but will have negligible affect on estimates of change or rates, such as the unemployment rate.

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

By subscribing to this free service, you will be kept informed via email of the latest releases of ABS products. To subscribe, follow the link from the ABS home page <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>, provide your email address, and select your topics of interest.

Recent and upcoming statistical releases

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
December 2009		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) January 2010	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a) December 2009	4102.0
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	July 2008 - June 2009	6239.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	September quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	2008-09	6248.0.55.002
Job Search Experience, Australia	July 2009	6222.0
Labour Force, Australia	November 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia Detailed - Electronic Delivery	November 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	November 2009	6291.0.55.003
Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide	December 2009	6103.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	July 2008 - June 2009	6238.0
January 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) February 2010	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a) January 2010	6105.0
Labour Force, Australia	December 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	December 2009	6291.0.55.001
Microdata: Survey of Education and Work, Basic CURF, Australia	May 2009	6227.0.30.001
Technical Manual: Survey of Education and Work, Basic CURF, Australia	May 2009	6227.0.30.002
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	November 2008	6202.0.30.007
Technical Manual: Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF	November 2009	6202.0.30.008
February 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a) March 2010	1350.0
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	November 2009	6302.0
Labour Force, Australia	January 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	January 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Price Index, Australia	December quarter 2009	6345.0
Labour Statistics News	February 2010	6106.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia	September 2009	6265.0
March 2010		

Australian Economic Indicators	(a)April 2010	1350.0
Australian Social Trends	(a)March 2009	4102.0
Business Indicators, Australia	December 2009	5676.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	February 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	February 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	February 2010	6291.0.55.003
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2009	6220.0
April 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a)May 2009	1350.0
Australian Labour Market Statistics	(a)April 2010	6105.0
Education and Training, State and Territory Tables, Australia	2009	6278.0.55.005
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	August 2009	6310.0
Forms of Employment, Australia	November 2009	6310.0
Job Vacancies, Australia	February 2010	6354.0
Labour Force, Australia	March 2009	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	March 2009	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Australia	2008, 2009	6287.0

(a) Refers to the issue of publication, not the reference period.

Labour Market Summary

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
					Previous qtr(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Nov 09	10 844.4	0.5	0.4
Full-time	'000	Trend	Nov 09	7 600.1	0.2	-1.5
Part-time	'000	Trend	Nov 09	3 244.3	1.2	5.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Nov 09	29.9	(c)0.2	(c)1.3
Employment to population ratio						
Persons	%	Trend	Nov 09	61.5	(c)0.0	(c)-0.9
Males	%	Trend	Nov 09	67.9	(c)0.1	(c)-1.3
Females	%	Trend	Nov 09	55.2	(c)-0.1	(c)-0.5
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Nov 09	659.4	-0.4	28.9
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Nov 09	492.3	-0.5	37.6
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Nov 09	167.1	-	8.7
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Nov 09	5.7	0.0	1.2
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Nov 09	103.8	3.3	42.3
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Nov 09	15.8	(c)0.6	(c)1.5
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Trend	Nov 09	0.9	0.0	(c)0.3
Quarterly labour underutilisation rates						
Unemployment rate(d)	%	Trend	Nov 09	5.8	0.0	(c)1.2
Underemployment rate	%	Trend	Nov 09	7.8	(c)0.1	(c)1.3
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Trend	Nov 09	13.6	(c)0.1	(c)2.4
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 09	15.1	(c)2.2	(c)2.6
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Trend	Nov 09	76.2	0.0	(c)-0.2
Total	%	Trend	Nov 09	65.2	0.0	(c)-0.1
Aggregate monthly hours worked						
Persons	mill. hours	Trend	Nov 09	1 528.3	0.7	-0.7
Actual hours worked						
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Nov 09	34.0	1.0	-0.6
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Nov 09	41.2	1.0	0.3
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Nov 09	16.8	-1.0	0.0
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Nov 09	27.1	(c)0.8	(c)3.5
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Sep qtr 2009	102.0	0.7	3.4
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Aug 09	1 201.90	1.1	5.4
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Aug 09	934.70	1.0	3.8
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Sep qtr 2009	29.1	-38.5	-19.6
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Sep qtr 2009	3.1	-38.0	-18.4
Job vacancies(f)						
Australia	'000	Trend	May 2008	183.6	1.1	9.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter)

(b) Same period previous year.

(c) Change is in percentage points.

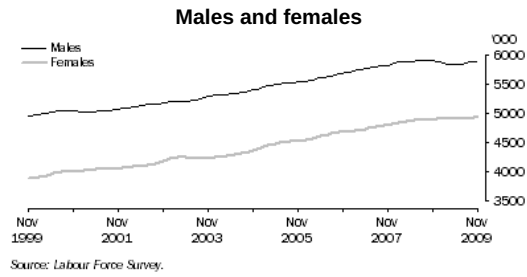
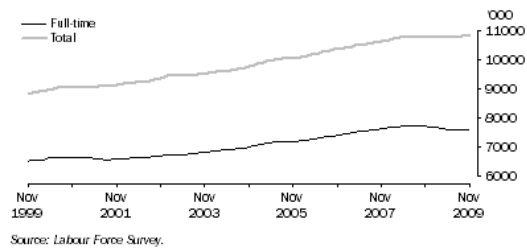
(d) The quarterly unemployment rate is compiled using data collected in the quarter months and may differ slightly from the official monthly unemployment rate.

(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

(f) The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted in 2008-09. The May issue of Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2007-08. The survey was reinstated in November 2009.

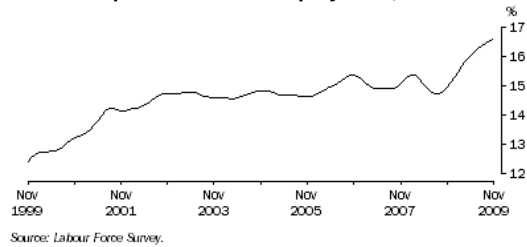
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

Full-time and total employment

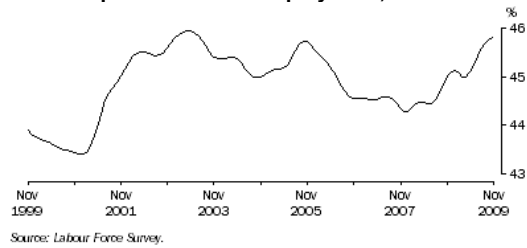


PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

Proportion of total employment, Males

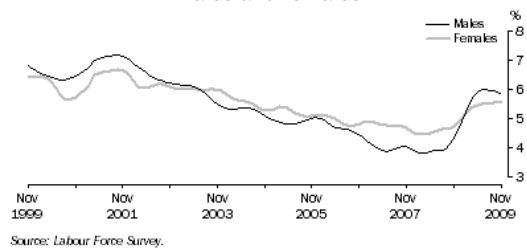


Proportion of total employment, Females



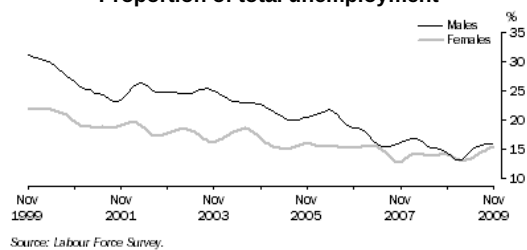
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES

Males and females



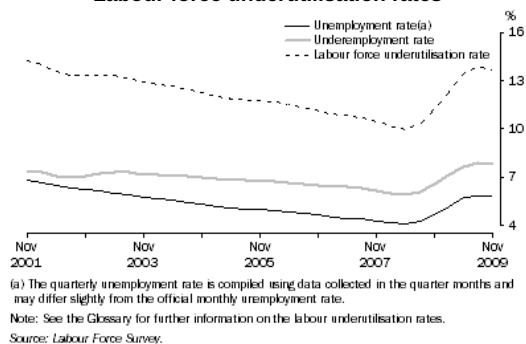
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

Proportion of total unemployment



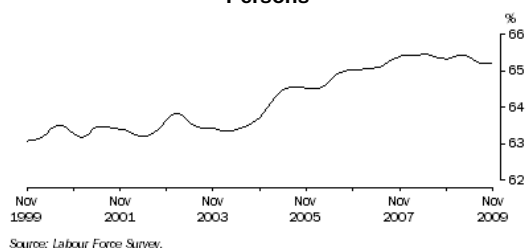
UNDERUTILISED LABOUR: TREND SERIES

Labour force underutilisation rates

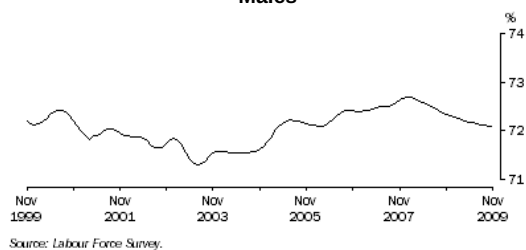


PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

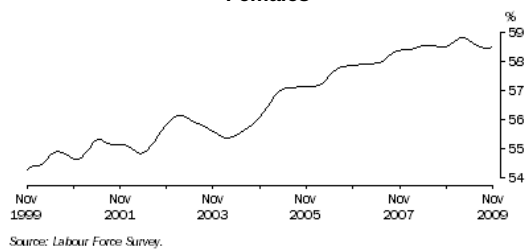
Persons



Males

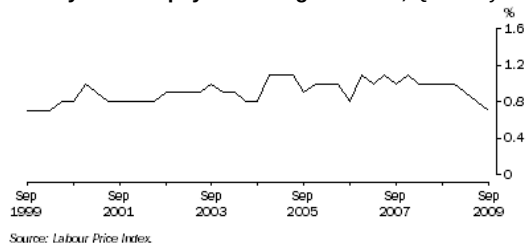


Females



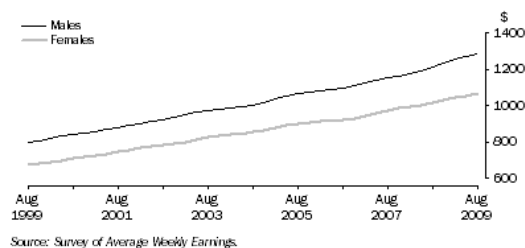
WAGE PRICE INDEX: TREND SERIES

Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Quarterly change

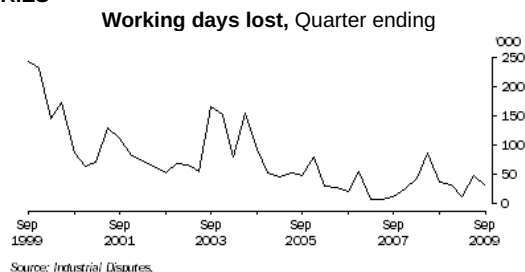


AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES

Full time adult ordinary time earnings, Level



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES



About this Release

This publication draws together labour statistics from a range of ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the data available, so that users will be able to use it more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). It is also able to be used to announce the release of supplementary surveys and infrequent surveys. Note that, in addition to a brief article in this publication, these would also have separate releases, which would not be delayed by the release in this publication.

The publication is also used to release annual data on Indigenous labour force status, and annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation. It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It will be used to announce any changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but referring to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

Labour hire workers (Feature Article)

LABOUR HIRE WORKERS

INTRODUCTION

There is ongoing interest in people who obtain work through labour hire firms and employment agencies (referred to as labour hire firms in this article). As well as contacting employers directly, some people engage the services of a labour hire firm to act as a third party to assist in matching them to a suitable employer. People who engage with labour hire firms are a diverse group and work in a range of jobs across various industries and occupations for a variety of reasons. Labour hire firms perform a number of functions in the labour market, including maintaining a pool of potential employees, matching a person directly with an appropriate employer and assisting employers to source

suitable staff.

This article provides an overview of the characteristics of people who found their job through a labour hire firm, using data from the November 2008 [Forms of Employment Survey](#).

OVERVIEW

Of the 10.7 million employed people aged 15 years and over in November 2008, 576,700 (or 5%) obtained their current job through a labour hire firm. This was down from 8% in 2001.

The majority of these people (97%) were employees, while 3% were independent contractors. As labour hire firms operate predominantly to provide employees to employer businesses, independent contractors are excluded from this analysis.

Employees may use a labour hire firm for a number of reasons. For instance, people seeking work may choose some additional support to help them find the most appropriate employer for their skills. Another reason is that particular occupations and industries are more likely to use a labour hire firm to obtain staff as part of their standard business operations.

The most common reason cited for employees using a labour hire firm was the ease of obtaining work (71%). Other reasons included:

- a condition of working in the job or industry (9%)
- flexibility (7%)
- the inability to find work in their line of business (7%)
- a preference for short-term work (3%)
- to gain more experience (3%)
- a lack of experience prevents finding permanent job (2%).

The relationship that a person may have with a labour hire firm varies. Once their job commences, some of these employees effectively cease involvement with the labour hire firm. They become employees of, and are therefore paid by, the 'host employer'. The majority of employees who found their job through a labour hire firm were not paid by the labour hire firm (78% or 439,000).

The remaining group can be considered employees of a labour hire firm, as they were paid by the labour hire firm. There were 122,200 people who were paid by a labour hire firm, a decrease from the 161,800 recorded in 2001. The remainder of this article focuses on those employees who were paid by a labour hire firm (labour hire workers).

AGE AND SEX

Almost two thirds (61%) of labour hire workers were men. The age profile of male and female labour hire workers was quite different. Male labour hire workers had a younger age profile, with over a third aged 15 to 24 years, compared with 9% of female labour hire workers. Similarly, a greater percentage of female labour hire workers were aged 45 to 59 years. This in part reflects the occupations and industries that labour hire firms supply labour for, and that men and women commonly work in, such as Technicians and trade workers and Machinery operators and drivers for younger men, and Clerical and administrative workers for older women. Labour hire workers had an age distribution that was concentrated more around the younger age groups than for employees generally.

1. LABOUR HIRE WORKERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES, Proportion within each age group, by Sex - November 2008

	Labour hire workers		All employees	
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	'000	%	'000	%
15 to 24	25.8	34.7	*4.5	9.4
25 to 34	23.6	31.7	15.0	31.4
35 to 44	14.5	19.5	15.1	31.6
45 to 59	*6.8	9.1	11.9	24.9
60 and over	*3.7	5.0	**1.4	2.9
Total	74.4	100.0	47.8	100.0

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

Source: Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2008 (cat. no. 6359.0).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

While the distribution of labour hire workers across states and territories was similar to that of all employees, there was a relatively high concentration of labour hire workers in New South Wales and a relatively low concentration in Queensland. For example, New South Wales had 31% of employees and 37% of labour hire workers. In contrast, Queensland had 21% of all employees and only 12% of all labour hire workers.

2. Distribution of labour hire workers and all employees, by State/Territory-November 2008

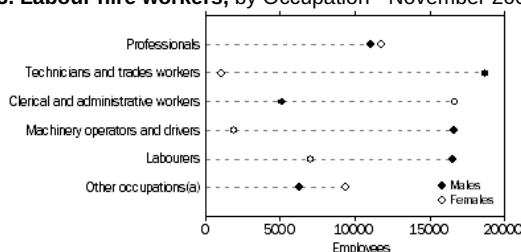


Source: Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2008 (cat. no. 6359.0)

OCCUPATION

The predominant occupation group for female labour hire workers was Clerical and administrative workers (16,700 employees), followed by Professionals (11,800). For men, the most common occupation groups were Technicians and trades workers (18,700), Machinery operators and drivers (16,700) and Labourers (16,500).

3. Labour hire workers, by Occupation - November 2008



(a) Includes Managers, Community and personal service workers and Sales workers.

Source: Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2008 (cat. no. 6359.0).

WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Labour hire workers were more likely to work on a full time basis, with 75% working full-time, compared with 72% of all employees. Male labour hire workers were more likely to be part-time compared to all male employees (20% compared with 14%). In contrast, female labour hire workers were less likely to work part-time compared to all female employees (34% compared with 43%).

4. LABOUR HIRE WORKERS AND ALL EMPLOYEES, by Full-time/Part-time status - November 2008

		Labour Hire Workers		All Employees	
		'000	%	'000	%
Males	Full-time	59.8	80.4	3 832.5	85.8
	Part-time	14.6	19.6	634.3	14.2
	Total	74.4	100.0	4 466.8	100.0
Females	Full-time	31.6	66.1	2 367.6	57.0
	Part-time	16.2	33.9	1 785.2	43.0
	Total	47.8	100.0	4 152.8	100.0
Persons	Full-time	91.4	74.8	6 200.1	71.9
	Part-time	30.8	25.2	2 419.5	28.1
	Total	122.2	100.0	8 619.6	100.0

Source: Forms of Employment, Australia, November 2008 (cat. no. 6359.0).

Compared to employees generally, labour hire workers were more likely to be without paid holiday or sick leave entitlements (79% compared with 23%). The absence of paid leave entitlements is often used as an indicator of casual employment.

A greater proportion of labour hire workers were on a fixed-term contract basis compared to all employees (15% compared with 3%), while 60% of labour hire workers had been with their current employer for less than one year, compared with 23% of all employees.

The average hours worked by full time and part time workers paid by a labour hire firm were the same as the hours worked by employees generally (39 and 17 hours respectively).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the information presented in this article, please contact the Labour Market Statistics Section in Canberra on (02) 6252 7206 or email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>. For further information about the Forms of Employment Survey, see [Forms of Employment, Australia](#), November 2008 (cat. no. 6359.0). This publication is available free of charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Australian Labour Market Statistics brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial

Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS website at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS website. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original**, **seasonally adjusted** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the seasonally adjusted and trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from seasonally adjusted and trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements)
- short-term irregular changes
- regular seasonal influences
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

10 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

11 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events which are adjusted for in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter.

12 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

13 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

14 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

15 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0)
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0)
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0)
- for public sector employees see **Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2007-08** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

16 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series -**

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

17 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

18 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005** (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from **Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, Oct 2009** (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

ROUNDING

19 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

20 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, and 4.1-4.6 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

21 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 23,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.24% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

Labour Force Survey

22 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

23 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

24 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

25 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia
- institutionalised persons
- boarding school pupils.

Multi-Purpose Household Survey

27 The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

28 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia

- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons
- visitors to private dwellings.

29 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

30 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

31 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

32 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see [Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 6292.0).

33 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001. For further details, see [Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 6292.0).

34 The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in [Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 \(Third edition\)](#) (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

35 The Labour Force Survey sample is now being re-instated. The sample re-instatement is being phased in between September 2009 and December 2009, with the December 2009 estimates in [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) to be the first produced under the fully re-instated sample. Details of the sample re-instatement are provided in [Information paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 \(Third Edition\)](#) (cat. no. 6269.0) which was released on 1 October 2009.

Population benchmarks

36 Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see [Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration. By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

37 The ERP series are revised annually in the March quarter issue of [Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 3101.0), released in September each year, to incorporate more up to date information available for the population components. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks. Benchmarks already used in producing the Labour Force Survey estimates are not updated. A process of smoothing is used in the creation of population benchmarks to reduce the effect of these annual revisions to ERP estimates on the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

38 Every five years the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Following the incorporation of Census information, the ERP series prior to the latest Census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made in that issue to historical labour force estimates from January 2001 to January 2009.

Estimation method

39 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is composite estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see [Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 6292.0).

Families series

40 The families estimates use family relationship information collected as part of the LFS. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded from the family estimates:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions)

- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

41 Family relationship information is determined for persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings that are in scope of LFS. This information is also determined for some additional persons who are enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings and are:

- aged less than 15 years
- out of scope of the LFS (i.e. persons who are permanent members of the Australian defence forces)
- away from their usual residence for more than six weeks
- for whom there was not a fully completed LFS questionnaire (but sufficient family relationship information was collected).

Further information and data on the LFS

42 LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS website at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. Additional data are available on request.

43 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0) and **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

44 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

45 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

46 Tables 2.11-2.12, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

47 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings)
- private households employing staff
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.
- those located outside Australia.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

48 Tables 2.11 and 2.12 contain employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE).

49 The Survey of Employment and Earnings was conducted on a quarterly basis from the September quarter 1983. The June quarter 2007 issue of the publication **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001) was the final issue. The quarterly survey has been replaced with an annual survey commencing with the 2007-08 reference year with data available in the publication **Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002). The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed at the last pay period of the financial year and the total earnings paid to employees for the financial year.

Reference period

50 The reference period for employment is the last pay period of the financial year.

Notes on data

51 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

52 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 significantly impacted the public sector employment series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see **Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 8102.0).

53 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

54 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

55 Table 5.1 contains data from the [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

Description of the survey

56 The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed, i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

57 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

58 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and [Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

59 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

60 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia.

61 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of numbers of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

62 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Notes on data

63 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see [Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

Further information

64 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

65 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

66 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0) and [Australian Economic Indicators](#) (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

67 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

Description of the survey

68 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

69 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. These are identified through a range of sources, including media reports, listings obtained from industrial relations commissions and contact with government organisations, businesses, employer associations and trade unions. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

70 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

71 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

72 For further information about industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication [Industrial Disputes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

JOB VACANCIES DATA

73 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

74 The Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia. The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted during 2008-09 but was reinstated in November 2009.

Reference date

75 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

76 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

77 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see [Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

78 Although the privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted on both the private and public sector series, the effect was significant only for the public sector series. As a result, a trend break was applied to the public sector series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

79 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate monthly hours worked

Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.

Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.

Average weekly hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See **average compensation per employee**.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependants

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young by employers
- considered to be too old by employers
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background
- no jobs in their locality or line of work
- no jobs available at all
- no jobs in suitable hours.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See **full-time employed**.

Employed part-time

See **part-time employed**.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Price Index (WPI). A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year)
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages

independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Employment to population ratio

For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups who are marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

For more information see datacube **Table 1.1. Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate** and the Technical Report **Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate** in the July 2009 issue of this publication.

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term or casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See **Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services.

Industry is classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0)** (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day
- for jobs of less than one day's duration
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s)
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date
- for work to be carried out by contractors
- for which no recruitment action has been taken
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See **social marital status**.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ANZSCO Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as 'other family'.

Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

Own account workers

People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'. Technically they are employees, however, they are similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if they do not.

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

Part-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

Wage Price Index. This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work, or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only, or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See **employee**.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification

ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
ERP	estimated resident population
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
JVS	Job Vacancies Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Data sources for tables (Appendix)

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS website, go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No.	Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1	Labour force status: trend series	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)	
1.2	Age by marital status	6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3	States and territories	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.4	Educational attendance	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.5	Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	
		6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	More detailed Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
	Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
		6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6	Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
		6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7	Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	
1.8	International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1	Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time
2.2	Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6	
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Occupation
2.3	Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4	Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5	Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
		6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation

Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
2.6 Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Occupation
Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Industry
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes State, Status in employment
2.8 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State, Age
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes State, Status in employment
Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
2.9 Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
Future employment expectations by whether		
2.10 been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO2	Includes Future employment expectations, whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months, State, Age
2.11 Public sector employees: state and territories	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
2.12 Public sector employees: Industry	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
3.1 Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median duration of employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2 Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 14B	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
3.3 Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Occupation of last job
4.1 Underutilised labour: trend series	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.2 Underutilised labour: seasonally adjusted series	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.3 Underutilised labour by state and territories: trend	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.4 Underutilised labour by state and territories: seasonally adjusted	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.5 Underutilised labour by age: trend	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.6 Underemployed by industry and occupation	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.7 Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
5.1 Wage price index	Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)	
Wage price index: trend data	6345.0 spreadsheet table 1	
Wage price index: Australia, state and territories	6345.0 spreadsheet table 2b	
Wage price index: private sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 3b	Includes State and territories
Wage price index: public sector	6345.0 spreadsheet table 4b	Includes State and territories
Wage price index: industry	6345.0 spreadsheet table 5b	Includes Sector
5.2 Average weekly earnings	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)	
Average weekly earnings by sex	6302.0 spreadsheet table 1	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
Average weekly earnings: private sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Full-time adult total earnings

Average weekly earnings: public sector	6302.0 spreadsheet table 7	Includes Full-time adult total earnings
5.3 Compensation of employees	Australian National Accounts: National income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)	
6.1 Industrial disputes: working days lost	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
Industrial disputes: working days lost by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	
Industrial disputes: working days lost by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2a	
6.2 Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees	Industrial Disputes, Australia (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	
Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by state	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3b	
Industrial disputes: working days lost per 1,000 employees by industry	6321.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2b	
7.1 Job vacancies	Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)	
Job vacancies: Australia, states and territories	6354.0 spreadsheet table 1	

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[Revisions to monthly labour force estimates](#)

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[Concordance between the first and second editions](#) of the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)** - revised

Related publications (Appendix)

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Reference period
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2008 (Reissue)
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2009
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2008
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2008

	Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2009
	Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2009
	Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2007
	Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2008
	Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2008
	Multiple Jobholding, Australia	6216.0	Discontinued	Aug 1997
	Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2008
	Retrenchment & Redundancy, Australia(a)	6266.0	Discontinued	Jul 2001
	Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2008
	Working Time Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2009
Multi purpose household surveys	Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
	Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia(b)	6238.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
	Work-Related Injuries, Australia(c)	6324.0	Four-yearly	2005-06
Sub-annual labour surveys	Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	6302.0	Quarterly	Aug 2009
	Industrial Disputes, Australia	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Sep 2009
	Job Vacancies, Australia	6354.0	Annual	Nov 2009
	Labour Force, Australia	6202.0	Monthly	Nov 2009
	Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2009
	Labour Price Index, Australia	6345.0	Quarterly	Oct 2009
	Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector Australia(d)	6248.0.55.001	Discontinued	Jun qtr 2007
Other labour surveys	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.002	Annual	Dec 2009
	Employee Earnings & Hours, Australia	6306.0	Biennial	Aug 2008
	Employer Training Expenditure & Practices, Australia	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
	Employment Arrangements, Retirement & Superannuation, Australia	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007 (reissue)
	Labour Costs, Australia	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
	Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2007
Confidentialised	Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
	Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994-1997	6286.0.30.001	Discontinued	1994-97
	Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994-97
	Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994-97
	Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2008
	Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2008
	Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6306.0.55.002	Irregular	May 2006
	Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2008
	Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2008
	Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
	Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2008
	Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2008
	Microdata: Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Expanded CURF, Australia	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007
	Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Expanded CURF, Australia	6306.0.55.001	Irregular	May 2006
	Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
	Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF	6278.0.55.002	Irregular	2009
	Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2009
	Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2009
	Survey of Income and Housing - CURF, Technical Paper	6541.0	Irregular	2007-08
Information papers and other reference material	ABS Labour Market Statistics, Australia	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
	Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6290.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
	Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
	Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	6313.0	Irregular	2006
	Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
	Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
	Forthcoming Changes to Labour Forces Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
	Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6224.0.55.002	Irregular	2008
	Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	Nov 2007 (third edition)
	Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
	Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	Oct 2009
	Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
	Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr 2007
	Labour Statistics News	6106.0	Biannual	Aug 2009
	Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Other publications	Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Jan 2010
	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Sep 2009
	Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
	Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2008-09

Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns: First Results	6286.0	Discontinued	1994-97
Business Indicators, Australia	5676.0	Quarterly	Sep 2009
Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics, Australia	2017.0	Irregular	2001
Education & Training Indicators, Australia	4230.0	Irregular	2002 (reissue)
General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	4159.0	Irregular	2006
Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income, Australia	6537.0	Irregular	2003-04
Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	6523.0	Biennial	2007-08
Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2006 (reissue)
Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003-04
Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics, Australia	6360.0	Irregular	2000
Voluntary Work, Australia	4441.0	Irregular	2006

(a) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(b) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey in 2000, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

(d) The quarterly survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector has been replaced with an annual survey, commencing with the 2007-08 reference year. As a result, the June quarter 2007 was the final issue of Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001). Data from the annual survey are released in Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002).

List of Tables

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6105.0 Table 1. Extended labour force underutilisation rate is updated on an annual basis. It was last updated in the July 2009 issue of 6105.0.

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6105.0 Table 1.2. Volume measures of labour underutilisation is updated on an annual basis. It was last updated in the October 2009 issue of 6105.0.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

6105.0 Table 2. Employment type 1994-2008 is updated on an annual basis. It was last updated in this January 2010 issue of 6105.0.